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the water-level raised, this going on ever slowly, as distinguished from the more abrupt negative movements.

Many supplemental factors are cited, but hardly with such definiteness as to meet the conclusions of varied and refined observations upon changes of level going on in recent decades and centuries. Thus the height of the sea is said to depend on many conditions—solar heat, atmospheric pressure, prevailing winds, influx of fresh water, evaporation, local attraction, and many other circumstances. The average level is hard to determine, and needs a long series of observations. This is especially the case as regards the influence of winds, and, indeed, of all the meteorological factors. The tides, being periodic, can be eliminated. Actual dislocations or oscillations are admitted as occasionally occurring, as in the uplift by Cook Strait in the New Zealand earthquake of 1856.

This review has aimed only to set forth some of the chief points of Suess' theory, which are urged with great wealth of learning and illustration. Perhaps first among the objections that will rise in the mind of every American student will be the tiltings or differential movements of large areas, such as are demonstrated by the deformed ancient beaches of the Great Lakes or by the widely variant present altitudes of the Cretaceous deposits of the Great Plains.

A. P. B.

*A Reader in Physical Geography for Beginners, by Richard Elwood Dodge, Professor of Geography in the Teachers College, Columbia University, 237 pp.: Longmans, Green and Co.*

This little volume deserves attention at the hands of all teachers of geography. As stated by the author in his preface, only an account of the more important principles is attempted, the aim being to set forth the conditions of human life as depending on physical features. It is designed for use in connection with a text-book. In this manner it will supply new points of view and fresh illustration of many themes. Teachers who are still obliged to use antiquated text-books will find the Reader especially helpful as a supplement. This is the more true because the most modern views of the development of the lands are treated with simplicity and in entire avoidance of difficult or technical conceptions. The author has been successful in writing for beginners, and wholly avoids condescension in meeting his young readers.

The main topics are: The World as a Whole; The Continents; The Industries of Men; The Origin of Land-Forms; The Great

Land-Forms; Climate; and other important physical features influencing man. There is much fresh and helpful illustration; thus, in giving to weathering its due weight in denudations:

Sometimes the river is likened to a railway train that receives and carries all freight delivered to it, and the atmosphere and gravity to the farmers who prepare the freight for shipping and take it to the train.

Equally good is this of meander curves:

The country boy living near a stream knows the deep part of the stream as his swimming pool, the sandy or gravelly slope on the inside of the curve as his out-of-door bath-house, and the steep bank, perhaps, as a diving-board.

We may further cite the reference to the camper and canoer's language, the "rapids and reaches" of a river; the "tying and untying" of islands by the sea; the flat-iron as illustrating glacial work (p. 125); the drumlin as shaped like half a foot-ball; the alluvial fan as an open-air delta; and the volcanic plug, resembling the cork in a bottle. Every teacher knows the value of such comparisons drawn from common experience. Space will not admit of quoting here the admirable description of wave-action on the sea-shore (p. 101). There are 89 well-selected pictorial illustrations, mainly from photographs.

A. P. B.

*Cabot Bibliography, with an Introductory Essay on the Careers of the Cabots, Based upon an Independent Examination of the Sources of Information, by George Parker Winship. London, Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell Street, over against the South-west Corner of the British Museum. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, MDCCC.*

This work is the extension of a small Cabot bibliography prepared for use during the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of John Cabot's visit to North America.

The effort has been to include a description of every publication which has influenced noticeably the popular or the scholarly conceptions of John and Sebastian Cabot, or which is likely to prove useful to those who wish to study the careers of the Cabots and their contemporaries.

It does not appear that Mr. Winship has neglected any source of information in his difficult task, and students will remain under obligation to him. His annotations are interesting—one, on page 174, especially so to New Yorkers:

TRUAX (CHARLES H.) Opinion by the court, in case of *Mortimer et al. v. New York Elevated Railroad Company et al.* . . . . .

The court, having carefully examined BANCROFT, No. 248, BRYANT AND GAY,